

d. Martin Luther (1483-1546 A.D.)

- (1) He was the great reformer.
- (2) He allegedly spoke in tongues.

Thomas Zimmerman who was general superintendent of the Assemblies of God contended that Luther spoke in tongues. He cited the following statement from Eric Sauer's History of the Christian Church as proof: "Dr. Martin Luther was a prophet, evangelist, speaker in tongues and interpreter, in one person, endowed with all the gifts of the Holy Spirit." However, no statement is cited from Luther's own writings as proof for this claim. Thus Sauer may have been referring to Luther's ability to read and speak German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Carl Brumback, who is a foremost scholar with the Assemblies of God, recognized this possibility and said that because he couldn't determine what Sauer's conception of the nature of tongues is, he hesitated to use this quotation as conclusive evidence that Luther spoke in tongues.

Note: Not one of the Reformers believed that ~~tongue~~-speaking was one of the normal gifts God had permanently bestowed on the church.

7.. Cevenal Prophets (last part of 17th and early part of 18th centuries A.D.)

- a. They were French Huguenot peasants who lived in the southern part of France.
- b. They underwent intense persecution.
- c. They included children as young as three years of age.
- d. They allegedly spoke languages they had never studied before such as Latin and Hebrew.
- e. They allegedly were guided to places of safety by lights in the sky during the time of their persecution and heard voices sing words of encouragement to them.
- f. They believed in the speedy return of Christ to earth to set up His Kingdom and they believed that the diffusion of spiritual gifts that was evident in their movement was a preparation for and a sign of this imminent return.